

# POLITICAL PRINGS

## Voices from Pennsylvania's Caucus Headquarters.

### SENATOR SIMON CAMERON.

## The Veteran Politician on the Third Term and Grant.

### VALUE OF THE HERALD'S ARTICLES.

## A Sweeping View of the Political Field.

### THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP

## Conkling Held for Higher Honors, Edmunds Disqualified and Howe a Good Man.

### BEN BUTLER EULOGIZED.

## Cameron's Tribute of Love and Admiration for the Hero of Baltimore.

### THE SALARY GRAB DEFENDED.

## Comments on the Farmers' Movement, and a Rose-Colored View of the Future.

BEFORD SPRINGS, PA., August 15, 1873. During Mr. Buchanan's time of the Presidency this place had a national reputation, and especially was it the resort of the aristocracy of the South, who found among the leading men of the then intensely democratic State of Pennsylvania a strong sympathetic accord with their peculiar and malicious notions of society. It was then to the nation, in

A POLITICAL POINT OF VIEW, what Long Branch is now. I should judge that the same class of politicians and adventurers followed Buchanan to Bedford that now surround Grant at Long Branch. Instead of Murphy and Childs, and Hoag and Sharpe, and Gove, Buchanan had Goss, Schell and Sickles, and poor Postmaster Fowler and Forney, and Riggs and Corcoran, and such favorite Senators as Sibley and Bigler and Toombs. Instead of Robeson and Becknap there were Floyd and Jake Thompson, and I have no doubt that there was a Chief Justice to select at that time that Jeremiah S. Black would have been the man, for they tell me here that Black and Buchanan were inseparable. They say that

THE OLD BACHELOR PRESIDENT was very distant and reserved; that he would walk to the spring regularly and drink the water like others, but he would not greet his fellow creatures like others did. He would return a nod or a word with simply a nod, speaking only to those whom he knew well or looked on as friends. He had no sympathy with Cameron's democracy, while the wit and satire of Thaddeus Stevens annoyed him as much as did his profanity and his playing shock him. He was always gallant and amiable to the ladies, and thought his own niece, Harriet Lane, the model for the rest of her sex. He was an admirable narrator of a story at the dinner table, but would tolerate no familiarity, especially from a political opponent. One time the guests of the hotel gave him a banquet, at which the address of welcome was entrusted to a prominent whig politician from Pittsburgh, who in his speech ventured a little playfulness on Buchanan's bachelorhood by alluding to the people gathered at the tables as his children. This greatly incensed the old man, and came near marrying the pleasure of the occasion. He read constantly, and seemed to be fond of solitude, oftentimes driving out with no one but his coachman as a companion. While at Bedford, totally different from Buchanan, was

THADDEUS STEVENS. He, too, was a constant resort, but he was always approachable, and nothing gave him more pleasure than to break the monotony of his study with a game of euchre, with a party of jolly fellows. He would go over to Crookford and play euchre for a whole day, stopping only to eat his meals. Then he would read for a whole day, and in the evening hunt up Justice Grier, who was a petulant old fellow, advance some theory which he knew Grier didn't like, and thus draw him into a controversy. Just before dinner Grier was always supposed to be in a bad humor. Stevens took advantage of this, and, as Grier had to pass Stevens' room in going to the dining hall, Stevens would wait for and join him, and oftentimes would enter the dining room gesticulating and arguing at the top of his voice. Grier would sit down at the table looking sulky and angry, while Stevens would sit smilingly relating to those at the table the worst of the old Judge. Next here, I think,

was a REMINISCENCE of Thaddeus Stevens' connection with the late war, which has never been made public, will be interesting to the readers of the HERALD. It was related by a prominent public man of Lancaster county, who was an intimate friend of Stevens and who has been several weeks. It was told to combat the statement by Charles Francis Adams, in his eulogy on the late Secretary of War, that Seward was never overruled in counseling the President. It seems that when the rebels were besieging Fort Sumter and the whole nation was impatient that the administration should do something in the way of relief and thus accept war as a fixed fact, Stevens and Ben Wade visited President Lincoln for the purpose of urging him to immediately declare the South in rebellion and send troops into Charleston harbor. Mr. Lincoln replied that he and his Cabinet were still of the opinion that conciliation would be the better policy. Stevens and Wade then sought Secretaries Cameron and Montgomery Blair, whom they understood to be in favor of an immediate war policy. Reinforced by these two they returned to the President, began anew their appeal for an aggressive policy. The result was that Lincoln agreed that he would immediately abandon his conciliatory plans and order a ship to the relief of Sumter. So Stevens won. You show a lack of courage and a want of patriotism which at the present time the American people will not tolerate in their Chief Magistrate; and I shall go into

Congress to-morrow and proclaim the same from my seat, and shall call upon that body, as the immediate and responsible representatives of the people, to take matters into their own hands, in order that the country may be saved." As he was saying this he rose from his seat and was on his way to the door. Lincoln rose, and, following him, put his hand on his shoulder and asked him to return. Stevens did return, and the result was that Lincoln yielded, and before Stevens returned the order for the fitting out of "The Star of the West" was flashed across the wires to New York.

Bedford Springs has always been

A FAVORITE RESORT OF THE LEADING POLITICIANS of Pennsylvania. They have been gathering here in midsummer during the last forty years, and while they would drink the waters to work of the effects of the dissipation of the past year and prepare their systems for the dissipation of the year to come, they would scheme and plan and concoct and pull wires and arrange their political plans. In that time Pennsylvania has not had a Governor nor a Senator nor a public officer of any importance whose name was not first canvassed at the political gatherings at Bedford Springs. It was here that General Cameron laid the plans which secured the United States Senatorship from Colonel Forney in 1856, when the Legislature was democratic and Forney had the caucus nomination of his party. It was here that Curtis, surrounded by a number of admirers, was put in training for the Secretaryship of State and then for Governor. It was here that William A. Wallace's coffee-colored fraudulent naturalization papers were invented in 1855. It was here that Curtis, Forney and McClure made their alliance and declared war against General Cameron, the Chief of the Lohel; and it was here, right where I am sitting on the lawn in front of Crookford's, that about

THIS TIME A YEAR AGO Don Cameron, surrounded by Congressman Dickey, Naval Officer Hustand and General Reynolds, of Lancaster; State Treasurer Mackey and Russell Ertelt, of Allegheny; Sheriff Leeds, Postmaster Rugham, Appraiser Goodrich and Speaker of the Assembly Bill Elliott, of Philadelphia; Congressman Mackey, of Northumberland, and Cessna, of Bedford; Sam Barr, of Harrisburg, and Wayne MacVeigh, of Chester, resolved that Hartcraft should be elected Governor; that General Cameron should be returned to the Senate, and that Pennsylvania should cast her electoral vote for U. S. Grant. And it was here, surrounded by the men whose names I have mentioned, that the Republican State Central Committee resolved to reject with scorn and contempt the proposition that William E. Chandler, as Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee had made that, for the sake of harmony and to insure the success of Grant, General Hartcraft be withdrawn as the gubernatorial candidate, and that Senator Cameron should announce that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

This fact about Chandler has never been made public. Mr. Dickey tells me that it is true, and that Chandler went so far as to threaten the withdrawal of all pecuniary aid from the National Committee. The demand was complied with. The answer of the State Committee was that "the National Committee could go to hell with its pecuniary aid; that the republican party of Pennsylvania proposed to run their own campaign independently of all outside influences; that they had all the money they wanted and lots to spare;" and Mr. Dickey says that they not only carried their State without outside aid, but actually sent money to their friends in other and more doubtful States. Chandler's demand was supposed to be made to conciliate Colonel Forney and stop his opposition; and, as it was claimed that it had President Grant's sanction, a big row was threatened. But Grant, when informed of the matter, utterly repudiated it and declared himself as unequivocally for Cameron and Hartcraft.

SENATOR CAMERON, who was here for five weeks with his family, left several days ago. In his seventy-fifth year he looks hale and hearty, and walked one mile every morning before breakfast. Finding him alone one morning, I thought I would join him and have a little interview. I found him pleasant and kind and willing to talk. After a few commonplace remarks I asked him what he thought of the third-term agitation. He replied:—"I had

NEVER THOUGHT A THIRD TERM POSSIBLE until I read those articles in the HERALD on General Grant. They were so ably written, so strong in their facts and convincing in their logic that they started me to thinking. And yet while a third term is possible I cannot think it probable. I agree with the HERALD in the principle it makes, that no matter how good and patriotic a President may be the constitution should not be so framed as to make the people dependent on the magnanimity or patriotism of any one man to secure to them their rights and liberties. I know President Grant thoroughly, and a true patriot or a more conscientious and honest man does not live. I would trust him to any extreme; but, then, as the HERALD says, we may not always have a Grant in the chair, and it is

AGAINST THE PRINCIPLES OF TRUE LIBERTY to depend for our rights on the magnanimity of one man. But I cannot think it possible that Grant was another term. He has often expressed to me a wish to get back to his farm—away from the public office, where he might enjoy peace and quietness for the remainder of his life. His ambition has been satisfied. He has been the commander of the largest armies the world ever saw, and stands with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln in securing the suffrages of the people. Then, he has been prudent in his investments, which will give him an ample competence to live on. No, I cannot believe that he will be a candidate for a third term; and as for the office-holders around him forcing and flattery him into running again, I don't fear, as he is not the man to be moved by either force or flattery; and yet we cannot tell what may happen.

LINCOLN'S DESIRE. Lincoln was Grant's counterpart in patriotism and honesty, and yet I know that it was his desire that he should have a third term. Seward and Stanton were for a third term, and the policy of the administration was to have been shaped to that end.

CORRESPONDENT—Why, then, is not generally known it?

SENATOR CAMERON—I don't know how well known it is, but I do know that it is true. I had Lincoln's confidence, and Stanton was made my successor in the War Department at my request; therefore it is natural to suppose that I had his

CORRESPONDENT—Were you favorable to Lincoln for a third term?

SENATOR CAMERON—Before I was asked for an opinion Mr. Lincoln was killed.

CORRESPONDENT—Well, may I ask, Senator, if you favor Grant for a third term?

SENATOR CAMERON—I will answer that by saying that until I read the articles on General Grant in the HERALD the idea never occurred to me seriously, and I don't think it possible or even probable that Grant will run a third term.

CORRESPONDENT—But suppose, Senator, three years hence Grant's friends put him forward for a third term, will they have your support?

SENATOR CAMERON—Ah, that is looking too far ahead. Only God knows what three years will bring forth. Besides, I am not a believer in men as inflexible leaders. I am always governed by what I believe is the feeling of my countrymen.

I attribute my long success in public life to my implicit faith in the people I represent—in sinking every ambition to their welfare. And, believing in and knowing General Grant as I do, I cannot think anything but the most extraordinary circumstances would induce him to run for a third term.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of BLAINE'S PROSPECTS?

SENATOR CAMERON—Blaine is an able man and a great politician. We like him here in Pennsylvania because this is his birthplace; but I suppose you know we in this State believe in a protective tariff, and Blaine has weakened himself with us by making New England's interests paramount in the selection of his committee.

CORRESPONDENT—Don't you think Blaine will have a heavy load to carry if he continues James

and Garfield at the head of the Ways and Means and Appropriations—the two great and important committees of Congress?

SENATOR CAMERON—The great mistake in that Credit Mobilier business was the systematic lying done by some of those involved. Now the question is, Did Dawes and Garfield lie about their share in the business? If the country thinks they did, and in the face of this Blaine continues them in their important chairmanships, why, it is my opinion that he will be sacrificing prospects which look very encouraging at the present time.

CORRESPONDENT—Is Morton a candidate?

SENATOR CAMERON—I don't know. He is one of the great men in our party, and it is but natural that he should aspire to a place which both friends and foes know he could fill.

CORRESPONDENT—What about the Chief Justiceship?

SENATOR CAMERON—I don't know. In my opinion, all of the names mentioned for the place that of Conkling strikes me as the best. I look upon Conkling as the head and front of the able men who lead the republican party. His management of the administration side of the debate with Schurz and Trumbull in the session of 1871, and 1872 stamped him in my mind as the foremost man in our party. Then, his management of the campaign in his State last Fall was the finest piece of political generalship in the annals of politics. This, of course, has nothing to do with the qualifications necessary for Chief Justice; but

CONKING is eminently a fair and honest man, and every one knows he is a great lawyer. But I cannot believe that Conkling will take the position if offered. He is too young a statesman to hurry himself on the bench. I think there are higher honors in store for him.

EDMUNDS is all law, but I believe the constitution disqualifies him.

HOWE is a good man. I have served with him for years, and always found him a man of the strictest integrity. I don't know his qualifications as a lawyer. You know I am no lawyer, although President Lincoln offered me the Attorney Generalship before he made me Secretary of War. I remember, when I declined the offer,

LINCOLN GOT OFF ONE OF HIS JOES by saying that he was sure I was a lawyer, because all great men were lawyers.

CORRESPONDENT—Has the President said anything to you about the Chief Justiceship?

SENATOR CAMERON—Not a word. Some one told me that he had seen Naval Officer Ladin in New York, and that Ladin had told him that he and Tom Murphy had tried to pump Conkling on the subject, but that Conkling rebuffed them by refusing to recognize their queries, and turned the conversation to other subjects. Ladin and Murphy went to Conkling to urge him not to take it, as they thought the next Presidency would be his grasp. I know that Justice Miller and Attorney General Williams stand high in the President's esteem, and I learn that the friends of Mr. Evans and Edwards Pierpont are working quietly and judiciously in their behalf.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you know anything of General Butler's chances in Massachusetts?

SENATOR CAMERON—No; but I wish in my heart that he may be successful. I have

A PROFOUND LOVE AND ADMIRATION FOR BUTLER. He is so very able, and he has all that indomitable courage and practical training which I so greatly admire and which so many of our public men lack. The great success of our party is the timid, vacillating, meek and demagogical fellows who force themselves to the front and try to lead us. Your Forneys and your Curtises and your Coffaxes, your Garfields and Daweses and Wilsons and Howes. I venture to say that all these

WAK-KNEED SISTERS are opposed to Butler, and yet he towers above them in ability, honesty and everything else that is noble and good. I can never forget

ATLANTA'S SPREADING CONDUCT AT BALTIMORE, when, with his brigade of Massachusetts soldiers, he clutched that city from the very grasp of the rebels and opened up communication between Washington and the North. This he did, too, in direct opposition to the orders of General Scott. Butler was at the Relay House, and Baltimore was in the hands of the mob. Our communication with the North was out of except by way of Annapolis, which was next to nothing. Butler begged Scott to allow him to enter Baltimore, but Scott refused. He thought it unsafe until we were reinforced by way of Annapolis. At last Butler appealed to me and I told him to go ahead, and he did go and accomplished one of the most important acts of the war—for events proved that had we delayed securing the city much longer Washington would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the Susquehanna, instead of the Potomac, would have been the picket line. When General Scott had learned what Butler had done he relieved him of his command and ordered him to his home. I refused my sanction to the order, and immediately commissioned Butler a major general of volunteers. His was the first commission issued to a general officer in the war. Those of Dix, Banks and Fremont soon followed. Lincoln and Stanton thought highly of Butler, and I will now tell you of another fact that is not generally known, and which will show you

HOW NEAR BUTLER CAME TO BEING PRESIDENT instead of Johnson. In the Spring of 1864, when it was determined to run Mr. Lincoln for a second term, it was the desire of Lincoln, and also that of Stanton and myself, that Butler should run on the ticket with him as Vice President. Accordingly, Lincoln sent me on a mission to Fortress Monroe to see General Butler and to say to him that it was Lincoln's desire that he (General Butler) should allow himself to be run as second on the ticket. I, accompanied by William H. Armstrong, afterward member of Congress from the Williamsport district in this State, did visit General Butler and made the tender, but he refused to accept the position. He said there was nothing in the Vice Presidency and he preferred remaining in command of his army, where he thought he was of more service to his country. I hope Butler will be elected Governor because he wants to be, though I would rather have him remain in the House or come to the Senate.

THE BACK PAY.

CORRESPONDENT—Have you taken your back pay, Senator?

SENATOR CAMERON—Why, certainly I have. It belongs to me as much as any dollar I ever earned in my life. And do you suppose that I would not do it? In returning it I am a man of large wealth, and didn't really need the increase; but, while I was thus situated, two-thirds of my colleagues were just the opposite. I tell you that the miserable pittance that we are paying our public officers is tending to the absorption of these offices by the rich only. Soon the poor man will have no show at all, unless he takes an office in order to steal. I think there is a chance for the HERALD to do a good work in securing better wages to the public servants.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of the railroad monopolies in the West?

SENATOR CAMERON—I think it is a movement which will secure the attention of both or all parties. I don't think it will injure the republican party, for the reason that the republican party is the party of the people and the party of progress, and you will find that if the claims of these farmers or grangers are meritorious the republican party will be with them. Therefore I don't look upon the movement as important in the way of changing materially the present condition of political parties.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of THE SPLIT BETWEEN THE LIBERALS AND THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO?

SENATOR CAMERON—Don't say "liberals." Applying such a word to such a set of nondescript names as liberal to such old political hacks as McClellan and Curtis, in this State; to Schurz and Tipton, Doolittle and Fenton, to John Cochrane, Jim Souvel and Major Haggerty, it makes me mad. But I am not astonished that the democracy have nominated a straight ticket in Ohio. Their only hope was a party is to stick together under the old name and wait until they can join issue with the republican party on some great issue where they can have the people with them. Groesbeck's ideas are all good enough, but as long as the country is

as prosperous as it is now the people don't care a picayune what the democratic party accepts or rejects. The mere idea of their acceptance of acknowledged facts is no inducement for the people to rush them into power; they have got to do some noble act or to propose some great idea for the benefit of the country before the people will blot out their infamous past and give them another trial. And I don't think the republican party is going to allow the democratic party to get ahead of it on anything that is popular, progressive or for the good of the people.

Thus ended my talk with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, who first saw light in the last century; who has been active in politics since the time when John Quincy Adams was our Chief Magistrate; who has been Senator for nearly a score of years; has been Minister abroad, Cabinet Minister, and is now the head of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate. His has been an active life indeed, but his Scotch-Irish ancestors have given him a constitution which promises to carry him through at least another decade. He tells me that although he has been a politician all his life there are, four things he cannot do, namely—play cards, drink whiskey, use tobacco and swear.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

There have been a great many Pennsylvania politicians here during the Summer. Congressman Sam Randall, the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, came up about ten days ago for the purpose of having a conference of the leaders of the democracy. It was not a success, however, as only Congressman Milton Scott, ex-Congressman McClelland and Meyer, Sam Reynolds and a few lesser lights put in an appearance. Buckalew, Barr, Cass, Packer and Wallace failed to come to time. The democratic party in the State seems to be all broken to pieces. Randall has issued a call for a State Convention, to meet the latter part of this month at Williamsport, to put in nomination candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer. But the party, from present appearances, will enter the campaign dispirited and without vim to the last campaign. Carrying the Greeley liberals almost ruined them, and in Philadelphia many of their leaders are hand and glove with the republican ring politicians who are bent on the ruin of the democratic party. A big fight must be made in the Philadelphia campaign. Randall will be deposed from the chairmanship of the State Central Committee and McClelland or some one from the interior put in his stead.

THE LIBERALS SEEM TO HAVE DISBANDED their organization. McClure is busy with the law and Curtis is summing up at his home in Centre county. The Republican State Convention meets in Harrisburg this week. Either Paxson, of Philadelphia, or Butler, of Chester, will be placed in nomination for Judge. Mackey, the present incumbent, will be nominated for State Treasurer. One-third of the State Senate is to be elected this Fall, and as they hold over until the election of the next United States Senator, some attention will be given them. From what I can gather

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS are dissatisfied with Senator Scott and propose that he shall not succeed himself. It is said the Cameron men and the Pennsylvania Central have State Treasurer Mackey in training for Scott's shoes. Others say the place has been promised Russell Ertelt. Senator Sausbury, of Berks, has been here for some days. So has A. R. Shepherd and George S. Gilden, of the Washington Board of Public Works. Shepherd says his libel suit against Dana has not ended yet. All he asks is that Dana be brought into Court and be made to prove his charges, and if he cannot that he be compelled to retract. He says he has read the articles on Cassarism in the HERALD, and notwithstanding their forcible arguments he is in favor of Grant for a third term. He also favors the government of the District of Columbia by a commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and as soon as the present improvements are completed he wants to leave public office forever and ever.

The weather is getting very cool and the people are beginning to thin out. In three weeks' time I suppose the place will be deserted for another year.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Louisville Journal says it does not question the statement of the Albany Journal, that if Senator Conkling were Chief Justice he would have the pride and the ambition to rank himself with Jay and Marshall, but the device of it is he would not

The Cincinnati Gazette says the approaching campaign in Ohio will be the first straight fight the democrats have had since the Vallandigham campaign. If it should prove as disastrous to democracy as that election the party had better be dead than alive. Vallandigham was defeated by John Brown by over one hundred thousand votes.

Hon. Van Rensselaer Richmond authorizes the Lyons (N. Y.) Press to say that he will not accept a nomination on the State ticket.

Hon. William W. Wright declines to be a candidate for Canal Commissioner of this State.

Willis B. Machen, who was in the United States Senate, closing up the term of Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, from December 2, 1872, to the 3d of March, 1873—just three months—took the oath of the back salary, and then tried to justify the steal in a five column letter.

The Albany Evening Journal, the leader of the radical party in the State of New York, speaking of the approaching State term, says:—"If General Grant should indicate any such purpose, it would be a mark at that game. For the present Ronen is less concerned about the quotations of shirrings or the impending withdrawal of the duty on raw material than about the shirrings and the shirrings place. A woman came to stay at night at the Hotel d'Angieterre and let her child, three years old, in a room where she was sleeping. The child was taken to the street and killed by a horse. The French have a great liking for this sort of legend, and most of them are persuaded that the mightiest of the world is the shirrings and the shirrings in Hindostan till intertwined with by Lord William Bentinck, has still some ramifications in France, and that a man can get a murder executed by means of a shirrings and the shirrings. The shirrings knows where to apply. Blaine's flesh-creepling tale of "L'Association des Treize" and Paul Peyval's "Brande de Hainaut" were shirrings and shirrings. The shirrings of a young hero who had coalesced for fighting purposes, under the style of *Brande de Hainaut*, was a shirrings and shirrings. The shirrings of a man's watch taken, if you prefer that to his life—an additional proof of the never-fading march of progress. But the shirrings and shirrings.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC PAPERS are full of hope in regard to the approaching State election, which takes place on Thursday, the 23d of October. They say the feeling in the party is buoyant and the leaders are full of confidence.

Mr. William Allen, the democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, who the republican papers say, is too old for the office, is ten years younger than Governor Dix.

Some of the Indiana democrats, including Governor Hendricks, are not satisfied with the course of the Indianapolis Herald, and propose to start a new daily democratic paper.

Mr. Joseph Tipton, who has been nominated by the democrats of Maine as their candidate for Governor, is a prominent shipbuilder of Kennebec, and equally well known as Treasurer of Bowdoin College, of which he is a graduate. He has figured quite conspicuously in the politics of his State, having been a Representative in the Legislature, a State Senator and a member of the Executive Council. He has closely identified himself with the business interests of Kennebec, and is President of the Ocean Bank at that place.

It is wrong to place the names of Hon. Alexander Ramsey and William Windom, the two United States Senators from Minnesota, among those who have grabbed and retained the back salary. Ramsey never touched his, and Windom returned his to the Treasury.

The Louisville Journal, in summing up the result of the Kentucky election, says:—"The next Senate will be composed of thirty-two democrats and six republicans. Of the legislative districts not yet heard from it is probable that three will return the democratic and three the republican candidates. Upon the whole, the next House will be composed of eighty democrats and twenty republicans. The last Senate was composed of thirty-four democrats and four republicans. The next House will be composed of eighty democrats and twenty republicans. This gives, as far as heard from, a republican gain of two in the Senate and a democratic gain of one in the House.

It is now well understood that Ex-President Andrew Johnson is to be a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and that he intends to stump the State in his own behalf. The Memphis Appeal says that his only aim is to secure a seat in the Senate of the United States in order that he may reinvest "my policy" with historical charms. It is counter to the nature of Andy to remain quiet.

# EXHIBITION RESORTS.

## A Series of Norman Watering Place

### Letters by E. C. Grenville Murray—No. 4.

## FECCAMP A RELIGIOUS BATHING PLACE.

### Brisk Business Competition in the Miraculous Water from Sacred Springs.

## SIMPLICITY OF THE DEVOTEES.

### Pretty Maids Who Wait in White Muslin and Swains Who Marry without Fears

## of Bankruptcy.

FECCAMP, July 18, 1873.

I date this from FECCAMP, which is a religious watering place, much frequented by Roman Catholic families, owing to its relic of the "Precious Blood of Our Saviour." The journey from Dieppe took us along the coast road and kept you in sight of the sea most of the way; but this conveyance, not paying, has been suppressed, and your route now lies circuitously through Rouen, where a two hours' stoppage allows you to visit the very remarkable museum of antiquities, near the Joan of Arc tower, close to the station. Starting from Dieppe at eight, you reach Rouen at ten, and if you are in a great hurry, can set off for Feccamp at twelve and arrive there at three, the distance being such as an American train would clear in an hour; but then, the French are a cautious people, not to be trusted along at too great a pace (save in politics) for fear of breakages. If you are not in a great hurry you could do as well to devote six hours to Rouen instead of two, for there is plenty to see in the old Norman capital, and you may admire one of the finest courts of justice (the old Parliament House) in Europe. Only, if stirred by the sight of Joan of Arc's statue to ban the English who set fire to that heroine, please remember that historical accuracy is a great point in this age of imagination, and that the people who condemned Miss Joan to the stake were Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, and three Frenchmen, who, whether they acted at the instigation of the Duke of Bedford or not, which proves once again that the French have always loved discipline; but there the facts stand that Joan perished because fifty-four of her countrymen were earnestly convinced that she was in league with the devil, whilst they, being righteous folk, of eminent respectability, prototypes in every sense of the sleek, modern bourgeois, were unquestionably justified by Heaven. The peasant women in this part of the country still threaten their refractory offspring with "shushy," which is Norman for "obey," but took its rise in the unpleasant sentiments which the great Earl of Shrewsbury disseminated through all the provinces under English rule. He was a ferocious personage in the flesh, but seems to have become a downright nuisance in the spirit, for blighted crops, smoking chimneys, mad dogs and messy pigs are all booked to his account; and, seeing that pigs would certainly not become messy nor dogs mad of their own free will, it is usual to say, "I wish I were a Frenchman," every whit as black as he is painted. Another fact to be noticed is that the Normans are renowned for their love of lawsuits, the high caps of their peasant women and their cider. The high caps were formerly worn every day; they have now become Sunday attire and fit close to the head, so as to conceal absence of hair, the which, as I explained the other day, being a marketable commodity, and its way to Paris or to Havre via New York or London. Lawsuits are still in loving repute, especially among brothers, who generally contrive to start a case out of their father's will, and are none the worse friends after they have devoured two-thirds of their inheritance in costs. Solicitors and barristers find it a pleasant country; so do bailiffs (*huissiers*), who are perpetually on the verge to levy execution, and who, in the course of their darning avocations, are good for those who like to feel their potatoes grip them firmly by the tongue, the palate and the windpipe, and is served gratis in all the inns instead of water, though sunny tourists alleged they would rather pay than drink it; but this is a question of taste. Never forget in visiting Rouen that free trade is not in good odor there, nor the drains either; but whilst inveighing against free trade you must praise the drains, for their odor is a sensitive point with the Rouennais, as it used to be with the people of Cologne, and the Rouennais were the first to invent the drain. Received, Monsieur le Cardinal, the Cardinal Archbishop of the diocese, is a great man, who makes no concessions as to butter and meat during Lent, and who, in the Rue de la Harpe, has a place in duanavate with M. Pouyer-Quertier, the ex-Finance Minister, who pines the best knife and fork in France, and who, in the Rue de la Harpe, has a place at that game. For the present Ronen is less concerned about the quotations of shirrings or the impending withdrawal of the duty on raw material than about the shirrings and the shirrings place. A woman came to stay at night at the Hotel d'Angieterre and let her child, three years old, in a room where she was sleeping. The child was taken to the street and killed by a horse. The French have a great liking for this sort of legend, and most of them are persuaded that the mightiest of the world is the shirrings and the shirrings in Hindostan till intertwined with by Lord William Bentinck, has still some ramifications in France, and that a man can get a murder executed by means of a shirrings and the shirrings. The shirrings knows where to apply. Blaine's flesh-creepling tale of "L'Association des Treize" and Paul Peyval's "Brande de Hainaut" were shirrings and shirrings. The shirrings of a young hero who had coalesced for fighting purposes, under the style of *Brande de Hainaut*, was a shirrings and shirrings. The shirrings of a man's watch taken, if you prefer that to his life—an additional proof of the never-fading march of progress. But the shirrings and shirrings.

RELIGIOUS WATERING PLACE.

The best hotels at Feccamp are at some distance from the shore and the Casino, but omnibuses are running to and fro all day to spare you a descent down the steep streets. I cannot recommend any hotel in particular, for though I am roosting at the Charlot d'Or, where I have a room, I have not been long enough here to give you a detailed comparison. Feccamp ought to be visited by all who care to see French bishops taking their holidays in a black inn, and by all who care to see the families enjoying themselves with such restrictions as are imposed by the canon law and ritual observance. The demerits are almost too numerous to list. The vicars are chiefly counts, marquises, dukes and clergymen. If here and there a modern youngster appears with shabby new clothes, hair-cut, jewelry, no profit to his name, it is a cotton spinner's heir, who is waiting the hand of a young lady whose paternal estate was ruined by something, a barrister, in his manner, but cast in his lot with the clerico-legitimist party, and desire to bathe, botanize, and thus be generally seen in their company. For similar reasons one or two ex-demi-mondaines may occasionally be described leading lives full of education in sober garb. They have become good, and one about never draw invidious comparisons. Feccamp ought to be visited by all who care to see French bishops taking their holidays in a black inn, and by all who care to see the families enjoying themselves with such restrictions as are imposed by the canon law and ritual observance. The demerits are almost too numerous to list. The vicars are chiefly counts, marquises, dukes and clergymen. If here and there a modern youngster appears with shabby new clothes, hair-cut, jewelry, no profit to his name, it is a cotton spinner's heir, who is waiting the hand of a young lady whose paternal estate was ruined by something, a barrister, in his manner, but cast in his lot with the clerico-legitimist party, and desire to bathe, botanize, and thus be generally seen in their company. For similar reasons one or two ex-demi-mondaines may occasionally be described leading lives full of education in sober garb. They have become good, and one about never draw invidious comparisons. Feccamp ought to be visited by all who care to see French bishops taking their holidays in a black inn, and by all who care to see the families enjoying themselves with such restrictions as are imposed by the canon law and ritual observance. The demerits are almost too numerous to list. The vicars are chiefly counts, marquises, dukes and clergymen. If here and there a modern youngster appears with shabby new clothes, hair-cut, jewelry, no profit to his name, it is a cotton spinner's heir, who is waiting the hand of a young lady whose paternal estate was ruined by something, a barrister, in his manner, but cast in his lot with the clerico-legitimist party, and desire to bathe, botanize, and thus be generally seen in their company. For similar reasons one or two ex-demi-mondaines may occasionally be described leading lives full of education in sober garb. They have become good, and one about never draw invidious comparisons. Feccamp ought to be visited by all who care to see French bishops taking their holidays in a black inn, and by all who care to see the families enjoying themselves with such restrictions as are imposed by the canon law and ritual observance. The demerits are almost too numerous to list. The vicars are chiefly counts, marquises, dukes and clergymen. If here and there a modern youngster appears with shabby new clothes, hair-cut, jewelry, no profit to his name, it is a cotton spinner